



HIGHLIGHTS OF 2000

DURING FISCAL 2000, the Library celebrated its Bicentennial with programs and activities that involved members of Congress from every state. These programs underscored the importance of all libraries as providers of free and open access to knowledge and information in a democratic society. The Bicentennial is described more fully in the following chapter (see also appendix A: Bicentennial).

DIGITAL PROJECTS AND PLANNING

The Library achieved its five-year goal of making 5 million American historical items freely available on the Internet by the year 2000. At year's end, 5.6 million items were available on the Library's Web site, including 1.1 million items from collaborating institutions.

During the year, nineteen new multimedia historical collections were added to the Library's American Memory Web site, bringing the total number of collections to eighty-seven. Some of this content was incorporated into the new America's Library Web site. Twelve existing collections were expanded with 1.5 million digital items. In addition, eight new Library exhibitions were added to the Library's Web site. The Library continued to enhance and expand access to online content through educational tools such as Today in History, the Learning Page, the Educators' Institute, the Learning Center facility, and other outreach activities.

The Digital Futures Group, composed of senior Library managers, complet-

ed its work begun in 1998 as it created a five-year digital library strategy that emphasizes developing content (especially content created in electronic format), providing access, and creating a comprehensive and stable digital library infrastructure capable of managing new and more diverse kinds of electronic content. Concurrently, the Librarian of Congress commissioned a study of the Library's future in the digital age from the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to study the Library's readiness for the digital age. Released in July 2000, NAS's report, titled *LC21: A Digital Strategy for the Library of Congress*, strongly encouraged the Library to pursue aggressively its strategy for acquiring, describing, and preserving electronic journals and books, Web sites and links, databases, and other materials created and distributed only in electronic format.

SECURITY

Securing the Library's staff members, visitors, collections, facilities, and computer resources continued to be a major priority. During the year, the Library made progress in implementing its security enhancement plan for major physical security improvements, including completion of a preliminary design for a state-of-the-art police communications center and central security system to integrate the Library's intrusion detection and security monitoring systems. The Library also worked toward expanding entry and perimeter security, including the installation of additional screening equipment and the development of designs for security upgrades of building entrances, exterior monitoring cameras and lighting, and garage and parking lot safeguards. In addition, the Library increased the police staff by adding forty-six new officers and three administrative personnel. Other major accomplishments included upgrading security controls protecting the Library's most valuable collections, installing security controls that protect high-risk collections on exhibition, allocating sixty-one secure book carts and five safes to protect high-risk collections in Library Services and the Copyright Office, and contracting for random sampling of the Library's collections to produce baselines of theft and mutilation in selected divisions.

In December 1999, the Library successfully completed a more than two-year project to ensure that its 99 mission critical and 292 non-mission critical computer systems, as well as its communication systems, would function properly at the turn of the century. Other computer security measures included implementing a firewall to isolate the Library's private network servers from outside intrusion and installing hardware and software in the Senate Computer Center as a first step toward a disaster recovery site for THOMAS and the Legislative Information System.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

In February 2000, the Library's independent accountants, Clifton Gunderson LLC, issued an unqualified "clean" audit opinion on the Library's fiscal year 1999 Consolidated Financial Statements. In addition to the fourth consecutive "clean" audit opinion, the auditors found no material internal control weaknesses.

INTEGRATED LIBRARY SYSTEM

On October 1, 1999, the Library successfully completed initial implementation of all modules of an integrated library system (ILS), including cataloging, circulation, acquisitions, serials check-in modules, and the online public access catalog (Windows and Web versions). During fiscal 2000, the Library and the ILS software vendor, Endeavor, identified, tracked, resolved, and reported on software problems and implemented solutions. The Library added a test server and software to support monitoring of system performance and it staffed a help desk. On January 11, 2000, online access to the Multiple-Use-MARC System (MUMS) legacy system was turned off. On August 21, 2000, the Library officially accepted the new system after extensive testing and forty consecutive days of acceptable response times. At year's end, preparations were under way to expand Library-wide use of the ILS by establishing databases for the Congressional Research Service (CRS) and the National Library Service (NLS) for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

INTERNET ACCESS

The Library continued to provide Congress and the nation with an increasing amount of information through its Internet-based systems. At year's end, some 90 million transactions were recorded each month on all of the Library's computer systems, an increase of 10 million transactions per month over fiscal 1999 usage. The public legislative information system known as THOMAS continued to be an enormously popular resource, with nearly 13 million system transactions logged on average each month—up from 10 million monthly transactions in fiscal 1999. Use of the American Memory historical collections increased by more than 25 percent—from an average of 15 million monthly transactions during fiscal year 1999 to 19 million per month during fiscal year 2000. "America's Library," a new interactive Web site for children and families, logged more than 30 million transactions from its inception on April 24, 2000, to September 30, 2000.

RUSSIAN LEADERSHIP PROGRAM

Legislation to extend and fund the Russian Leadership Program for a second year was passed by Congress in November 1999 (Public Law 106-113). Administered by the Library of Congress, the program brought more than 1,600 Russian political, civic, business, and intellectual leaders to the United States in fiscal 2000 to observe the workings of democratic institutions. Since the program's inception, nearly 4,000 participants from eighty-eight of Russia's eighty-nine regions have visited forty-eight states and the District of Columbia. Parliamentary delegations that visited the United States in 2000 included members of the Russian State Duma and the Russian Federation Council. To make the program content relevant to participants, the Library organized delegations by themes such as public health, public safety and security, education, and rule of law.

COLLECTIONS

During the year, the size of the Library's collections grew to nearly 121 million items, an increase of nearly 3 million over the previous year. This figure includes 27.8 million books and other print materials, 54 million manuscripts, 13 million microforms, 4.6 million maps, 4.2 million items in the music collection, and 13.5 million visual materials (photographs, posters, moving images, prints, and drawings).

At year's end, the Library's total arrearage stood at 19,215,629 items, a decrease of 51.6 percent from the 39.7 million-item arrearage at the time of the initial census in September 1989. Staff members created catalog records for 224,544 print volumes and inventory records for an additional 50,275 items.

Linked to the Library's arrearage reduction effort is the development of secondary storage sites to house processed materials and to provide for growth of the collection through the first part of the twenty-first century. The architectural team led by Hal Davis of the SmithGroup continued to work on the design of the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center at Culpeper, Virginia, on behalf of the Library and the Architect of the Capitol (AOC), with funding from the Packard Humanities Institute, the owners of the facility. Scheduled to open in June 2004, the center will house the Library's audiovisual materials.

The Library also continued to work closely with the AOC and its contractors to ensure that the first storage module at the campus in Fort Meade, Maryland, will meet environmental specifications and be ready for occupancy in March 2001. The module will house 2 million paper-based items in proper containers.

The Library receives millions of items each year from copyright deposits;

from federal agencies; and from purchases, exchanges, and gifts. The celebration of the Library's Bicentennial through the "Gifts to the Nation" program resulted in a year of extraordinary gifts (collections and funds for acquisitions) to the Library, both in number of gifts received and in the importance of each acquisition for the national research collection.

Notable acquisitions during the fiscal year included nearly 100 additional volumes that match Thomas Jefferson's original collection, a complete and perfect map describing the whole world (Venice, circa 1559) plus the maps drawn by Lafayette's cartographer, the papers of author Philip Roth and composer-conductor Lucas Foss, the Kenneth Walker architectural drawings, the letters of poet Edna St. Vincent Millay, the first known map of Kentucky, the Coville Photography collection, a unique collection of Russian sheet music covers, and the film collection of Baron Walter de Mohrenschildt.

During the year, the Library also reached agreement on the regular, continuing deposit of the archives of electronic journals published by the American Physical Society; continued its relationship with ProQuest on cost-effective access to the digital archives of U.S. doctoral dissertations; and built on the existing gift agreement with the Internet Archive to select and acquire open-access Web resources of special interest to the Library, such as the Web sites of all U.S. presidential candidates.